RALLYING TO ALEXANDER.

The Adherents of the Prince Moving for His Restoration.

HIS CAUSE GAINING GROUND.

Troops Ready to March on Sofia-A Second Provisional Government Formed-Terrible Destruction by Floods in India.

The Coup a Surprise.

WILDBARGASTEIN, (via Havre) August BEE. |- I think the Bulgarian affair was a surprise to the chancellor, who leaves for Berlin in the morning. I saw him in the shooting gallery to-day. He seemed perfectly unconcerned. Sir William White received a telegram from Lord Salisbey this afternoon instructing him to return to Bucharest imme-

MIDNIGHT-A later dispatch says that Prince Alexander has been removed from the monastery at Ak-Palanke to Reni-Russi, in Russian Bessarabia.

Treacherous Work of Revolutionists. LONDON, August 24.—Authentic dispatches from Solia show that the disposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, was accomplished during the night. According to these advices a thoroughly Russianized remnant of cavalry was detained in the city after night fall when the other troops retired to their barracks. This regiment, perfectly under control of the revolutionists, surrounded the control of the revolutionists, shirounded the palace about two hour past midnight. The prince was in bed and the palace was closed. The revolutionary leader, with assistance of the soldiers, forced their way into the building, went to the prince's ante chamber, and had nim aroused. They bluntly made known to him the purpose of their intrusion. He was stunned, having been taken completely unawares. When he recovered his self-control and realized the utter helplessness of his situation he bilterly represented his captors situation he bitterly reproached his captors for their treachery.

What followed is still rather obscure the

revolutionists declare Alexander signed a formal abdication of the throne. Others, however, assert he firmly declined to sign the however, assert he firmly declined to sign the abdication and in consequence of his refusal he was made a prisoner and confined in a remote prison, being told he would be kept there until he complied with the demand of the revolutionists. It is said the prince was removed from Sofia under a strong cavalry escort long before day break. The people did not become acquainted with the fact of the coup d'etat until several hours after the prince had been removed from the palace.

Tetegrams from Widden said advices received there from Bulgaria state there is much discontent among Bulgarian troops over the change in the government and that large proportion of the troops are disposed to restore Alexander.

ON A WAR FOOTING.

PARIS, August 24.—Reports are current here that Servia began to place her army on a war footing. The Journal de Denitz announces that Bismark and DeGiers, Russian foreign minister, have arranged to have an interview.

interview.

Petersburg, August 24.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, commenting on the Bulgarian crisis, says it hopes the politicians of Bulgaria and Rounelia will have the wisdom to understand that the destinies of both nations depend upon the behavior of the people. "The powers with whom rests the decision of these destinies," adds the Journal, "desire that above all things the peace and good will of these powers should be secured. Politicians should abstain from agitation and should not attempt to hamper their good intentions." The Russian press does not generally believe that any of the powers will generally believe that any of the powers will interfere with Russia in the pacification of interfere with Russia in the pacification of Bulgaria. The Noovre Vremya advocates the sending a Russian dignitary to maintain order until the successor to the prince be

chosen.

TURKEY'S POSITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24.—The porte has sent a circular to the powers concerning the Bulgarian crisis. The circular says the deposition of Alexander has le ft Bulgari in a position which interests the powers a much as it does Turkey and asked to be in formed of their intentions and opinions respective the situation as soon as possible.

formed of their intentions and opinions respecting the situation as soon as possible.

WANT ALENANDER RESTORED.

VIENNA, August 24.—Political Correspondence prints a dispatch from Giurgeve, in Roumania, on the Danube, opposite Rustchuk, which savs that the Bulgarian troops in Eastern Roumelia have issued a prouncia mento in favor of Alexander. The dispatch further states that these Roumelian troops have proclaimed Coionel Murkaroff, the head have proclaimed Coionel Murkaroff the head
of the provisional government, which they
have organized to oppose the government of
Karaveioff, and adds that the inhabitants of
Shumla and Turnova have publicly declared
for Prince Alexander, and the movement for
his restoration is spreading.

London, August 24.—Troops in

London, August 24.—Troops in eastern Roumelia and at Shumla disapprove of the deposition. Two thousand people who want the restoration of the prince met yesterday in front of the Russian consulate in Phillipopolis, the capital of Roumelia, and made a public demonstration of their wishes. The deposition capital of Roumelia, and made a public dem-onstration of their wishes. The deposition has divided the population of Sofia into two hostile parties, one of which ardently supports the revolution, the other as warmly espousing the cause of the prince. Partisanship on both sides has become dangerously heated already, and it is feared party conflicts of serious nature will ensue. Railway service between Constantinople and Roumelia is suspended. Orders have been sent to Adrian-

suspended. Orders have been sent to Adrian-ople suspending the issue of tickets beyond the frontier.

J. Ferguson, under secretary of foreign affairs, stated in the commons that the gov-ernment viewed the events in Bulgaria with

the gravest anxiety.

HOURLY GAINING GROUND.

LONDON, August 24.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says he has seen a Bucharest telegram which states that Prince Alexander has been landed in Russia, re-ceived by the Russian imperial authorities, and declared to be a state prisoner. The Bucharest dispatch says disorder prevails in Soiia, and that the outlying garrisons are awaiting the signal to march on the capital. It is stated that the Roumelian militia are It is stated that the Roumelian militia are prepared for active service, and Alexander's cause is hourly gaining ground. The only news received from Darmstadt is that Alexander, accompanied by his brother, who has been visiting him at Solia, passed Vartiza on Sunday, and landed at Necropolis or Grakova on Monday, and was escorted thence to a place yet unknown.

The Dally Telegraph says: It is stated that a sanguinary encounter has taken place

that a sanguinary encounter has taken place among the troops at Jassy. Roumania, re-sulting in the killing and wounding of many on both sides.

RAILIYING TO ALEXANDER.

LONDON, August 24.—Telegrams from Bucharest to-day state that the majority of Rulgarian army as well as the majority of the Bulgarian people have already declared adherence to Alexander, including the sold-lers in Widdin, Necropolis and Silistria, garrisons. Colonel Montdoroff, chief of the Roumelian militia, has offered to lead the troops to meet Prince Alexander, escort him back to Sofia, and replace him on the Bulgarian throne. Stambuloff, president of the Tirnova provisional government, acting in concert with Montdoroff, has summoned the militia of Bulgaria to service in the interest of Alexander. Stambuloff declares that the garrison at Sofia, which seconded the revolution, is ready to surrender to any government properly representing the deposed prince, provided the soldiers are assured of amnesty. RALLYING TO ALEXANDER.

amnesty.

A SECOND PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24, —A second provisional government has been set up in Bulgaria with headquarters at Tirnova. This government is in opposition to that of Karaveloff and favors Alexander. Stambuloff has been made president of the Tirnova government. He is one of the gentlemen whose names were printed in a circular issued yesterday by Karaveloff's government to convince the people that all the prominent men of the country supported the revolution.

WILL DIE FOR ALEXANDER,

BUCHAREST AUGUST 24.—Prince Alexander

BUCHAREST, August 24.—Prince Alexander has been landed at Rent a prisoner. The

partison at Philipopolis, Eastern Roumelia, bus taken arms in favor of Alexander. A regiment of infantry with a band playing marched to the foreign consulates to give notice of its adherence to Alexander. The officer commanding declared that the whole Bulgarian army was opposed to the desposition of Alexander, and was prepared to fight and die for him.

WHERE ALEXANDER IS, BUCHARIST, August 24.—The yacht support of the present of this action is as yet unknown. Fifty thousand persons are to-day homeless, their houses having been either submerged or destroyed.

Numbers were drowned by the sudden rush of waters—how many is not yet ascertained. The flooded district had within its territory many food-supply stores, and all these were swept away. The result will be an approach to famine among the homeless.

WHERE ALEXANDERTS.

BUCHARLEST, August 24.—The yacht supposed to have Peruce Alexander on board a prisoner passed Gurgeon without stopping. It was expected to touch there. The yacht was signalled this morning near Silistra. It is supposed that the revolutionists intend to land Alexander on Russian territory. The Roumanian government has taken all the necessary steps to protect the prince if, he lamied in Roumania, The yacht was last reported at Ren, in Bessaraleia, at the junction of Pruth and Danube. This is Russian territory.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE THRONE. A CANDIDATE FOR THE THRONE.

BEHLIN, August 24.—It is stated that the Prince of Oldenburg, commander of the Russian guards, is the Russian candidate for the Bulgarian throne. The temporary cabinet at Sofia has summoned home all the Bulgarian officers now abroad.

A LETTER FROM ALEXANDER.

A letter from Prince Alexander, written at Sofia a few days before his appreciation, has

Some a few days before his deposition, has been received in this city. In it Alexander says: "My position is becoming exceedingly difficult. The people are alarmed at the Servian armament and the presence of the Turkish commissioners. In order to reasure the monds who and the presence of the larkesh commissioners. In order to reassure the people, who have been worked upon by Russian opposition, I requested Count Kalnoky three weeks ago to induce Servia to agree to resume diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. Count Kalnoky consented, but Servia has not resided to the consented of the consented Ralloky consented, but Servia has not replied and she has continued so fortify her frontier, leaving us to expect a resumption of hostilities. The ministry have asked to order an advance of troops, which I have refused to do, knowing the seriousness of the first step in such a case. On the other hand, the press attacks me on On the other hand, the press attacks me on account of the appointment of delegates to the Turkish commission. I therefore am anxious to be absolutely free with regard to Servia in order that I may devote myself entirely to the Turkish question. The excitement is so great against the commission that an attack upon the delegates is probable. You see how I am beset with troubles. Nobody here wishes war. On the contrary, we would thank Heaven for a restoration of the relations with Servia so that a conflict might be avoided."

PARTISANS OF THE PRINCE ARRESTED.

PARTISANS OF THE PRINCE ARRESTED. Constantinople. August 24.—There is dissension in the Bulgarian provisional government. Several members were named without being mentioned, and partisans of Alexander refuse to act. M. Karaveloff and Nicolaieff have been arrested, and will be tried by a council of war. RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVING.

BUCHAREST, August 24.—It is reported that Russian troops are moving toward Reni. It is believed that the Bulgarian revolutionists have possession of the telegraph lines.

IN THE COMMONS. Parnell and Gladstone Make Strong Specches on the Address.

LONDON, August 24 .- In the commons to night Parnell resumed the debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech. He said the Irish party had every reason to be satisfied with the present position. The majority of the liberal party had declared in favor of Irish automony. The tories had only profited from temporary liberal hesitation. After the present government had ex nibited themselves for a year or so, a spectacle for God and man, in the attempt to govern Ireland, liberal hesitation would vanish, He said he had only agreed to the adoption of the land purchase act of 1885 because he then believed a settlement of the national question would come concurrently, and because the conservative government had sent to Ireland Lord Carnaryan, who was an avowed home ruler. Now the conditions were entirely changed. Gladstone's purchase scheme would have safely settled the land question. If the government thought of solving the Irish question without settling the land questions it would find it had got hold of the wrong end of a very thorny stick. Parnell read his amendment to the address and proceeded. He said judicial rents were too high. He accused the government of en-couraging landlords to evict by wholesale, knowing agraran crime always followed eyetions. The Irish would be patient, but the incitements held out by the landfords, who tried to exact impossible rents, would bear fruit and might produce exasperation. The landlords would clamor for coercion and orce the government to adopt coercive measures. He believed coercion would come, and very severe coercion, too. In conclusion he said: "The Irish will never submit to a government not their own. The question of utonomous government will alway in the heart of the Irish people." [Prolonged

cheers].
Gladstone upon rising was loudly cheered.
He began by accusing the government of having taken an unusual course in going so far outside of the speech from the throne, He thought the government should have re-served the main line for their measures until the measures themselves could be presented. He intimated that he would take no part in the division on Parnell's amendment, because the division on Parneil's amendment, because he deprecated any attempt to force a definite premature expression of opinion on the policy which the government foreshadowed for their future guidance. Their policy, however, was open to remarks. It bore upon five different points, namely; An issue of a royal commission, the question of public works, land purchase, inquiry into land grants, and the subject of local government. He believed the government's policy was not a sober one, but was eminently complex and difficult. He described the policy of the government as an absolute inversion of the policy of the late, government. Instead of giving Ireland self government, the present government proposed that England should govern Ireland to a greater extent that it did at the present time. The government, he continued, evidently intended to adopt a large scheme of land purchase. Was the tenant, he asked, to be chase. Was the tenant, he asked, to be treated upon a basis of real rentable value of roperty and the landlord upon a basis of udicial rent? Gladstone maintained that there was no power within parliament even to carry into effect such a fatal proposition. [Cheers.] He had been taunted with having become the leader of Irish nationalists, as if become the leader of Irish nationalists, as if that was a charge against him. But he was delighted at having any share or any part whatever in becoming a leader or follower—he did not care which—in any movement tending to make smooth the deep path of the people of Ireland, and encourage them to hope for a realization of their rights. (Cheers.) He feared that the po rights. (Cheers.) He feared that the policy now announced would increase the difficul-ties which the late government had striven to distributes, because that policy meant the adjournment of Ireland's hopes, because it offered Ireland what she did not want, and postponed as long as possible the confirmation, which alone would give rest and repose to Ireland. (Cheers.) It is understood that Parnell will not press his amendment to a division.

All Quiet in Belfast. BELFAST, Aguust 24.-Mayor Eger of this

ity has gone to Dublin to confer with the

Irish executive in regard to the recent Belfast riots. The city is quiet to-day. Four more prisoners, injured during the late disorders, were last night removed to the hospital.

Nine policemen, recently arrested, charged with murder for firing upon and, as alleged, killing a number of people during the late riots, were brought up for examination to-day in criminal court. They all swore they fired over he heads of the people. The judge granted the policemen releases on ball with two sureties qualifying for £750 in each case. Six of the men who look conspicuous parts in Irish executive in regard to the recent Belfast Six of the men who took conspicuous parts in the riots were to-day committed for trial for committing manislaughter. It was announced that it was the intention to serve all the rioters in the same way.

Frightful Disaster.

MANDALAY, August 24 .- One of the em ankments of the Irrawiddy river burst in this city yesterday. The break was 300 yards in length, and so rapid was the flow of water that in a few moments the whole dis-trict was flooded from four to ten feet deep. Engineers at once cut the dam south of the

Numbers were drowned by the sudden rush of waters—how many is not yet ascertained. The flooded district had within its territory many food-supply stores, and all these were swept away. The result will be an approach to famine among the homeless population. The river will not fall sufficiently to permit any attempt at reconstruction of the broken embankment until November. British military operations are seriously interfered with by the overflow.

The damage done by the flood already amounts to \$5,000,000. Many dead bodies are being constantly washed ashore.

It is now estimated thas one thousand persons lost their lives in the flood.

ons lost their lives in the flood.

Additional Troops for Evictions. DUBLIN, August 24.—The Curragn of Kilfare, a great plain owned by the British crown in the heart of Kildare county, and used for military purposes, is the scene of unusual activity. The place is being put in readiness to receive five additional regiments of infantry and four additional regiments of cavalry. These fresh troops will be used in assisting in the work of eviction during the coming winter. The authorities expect that the default in rents among the Irish peasantry this winter will be unusually great and the present force in Ireland will, unless much strengthened, prove inadequate to the work of protecting the interests of the land-

To Oppose Parnell's Amendment, a long discussion on Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech, decided to oppose it. LONDON, August 14.—The ministers, after

The Gulf Simoon.

GALVESTON, August 24.—The city council at a meeting last evening appropriated \$15,000 for the benefit of the storm sufferers of this city. Citizens have subscribed \$5,000 for the same purpose. This will afford only temporary relief, as over one hundred and tifty families are rendered homeless and destitute by the storm.

The storm proved very destructive to small

ressels off the Texas coast. It will doubtless be months before the full list of casualties is secured. One sloop went to pieces off Pelican Island, while another sloop near her is bottom up. The crew of two men is supposed to have been drowned. An unknown vessel and three schooners are reported ashore or over-turned at different points on the coast. Two of the crew of one schooner were jost and the crew of another is supposed also to have been lost. All small craft in the bay from Shoal to Edward's point are reported lost. A lumber schooner went to pieces in the bay and her captain and cook were drowned. It is roughly estimated that the damage done to shinning in this vicinity during the storm will approximate \$100,000. The village of Onmiana at the mouth of the Brazos river ominant at the mouth of the Brazos river was entirely swept away and two schooners driven ashore. No lives were lost so far as known. Indianola is a complete wieck. Not more than three or four houses escaped destruction by the heavy storm. A negrowoman and two children were drowned. Nearly all the cattle and sheep on the island were drowned. were drowned.

Nearly all the carrie and sheep on the island were drowned.

A special to the News from Victoria says: News of the destructive force of last Friday's storm is constantly being received. The latest advices report the loss of Captain William Moore, wife and five children, and his brother, Dolph Moore, wife and three children, the former residing at Deming's Bridge and the latter at Elliot. They came down Matagorda bay Thursday evening to visit friends on the Matagorda peninsula. On the same evening the party left Indianola in the sloop Dauntless for their destination. Yesterday the vessel was discovered in the bay bottom upward.

The Confession of a Bad Man.

RICHMOND, Ind., August 24.- | Special Telegram to the BEE . - A sensation was ereted last evening by the publication in a local paper of the full confession of Nathaniel Bates, who killed his wife at Hagerstown on the 23d of March, coming as it does at a time when efforts are being made to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life on the eve of his hanging, which is to occur next Thursday. John F. Robbins, county prosecutor, went to Indianapolis vesterday to counteract the influence of the petition with Governor Gray. Bates has all along confessed the killing, but denied premeditation, which he admits in his confession while portraying the killing as more fiendish than had heretofore been suspected. He also confesses to hitting a man with a sand-bag at Council Bluffs and throwing him under a walk, where he was afterward found dead, and supposed to have been frozen to death while drunk. Likewise another, who survived, and also to having belonged to a wing of the Jesse James gang. He gives no names, however.

The Cutting Case, WASHINGTON, August 24.-An official telegram has been received from Minister Jackson confirming his reports of Cutting's release, but giving particulars, and no doubt is entertained at the department that the published statement with regard to the reasons alleged by the Mexicans for their action are correct. The release will not effect Sedgwick's mission, which is to learn all the facts in the case. The government does not at present concern itself with any does not at present concern itself with any question of damages due Cutting, but will use the information it may gather through Sedgwick in furthering its negotiations for a change of the Mexican laws in so far as they are held to give a right to try Americans for acts committed within American territory. The Aresures-Mondragon murder is still the subject of correspondence, or rather of inquiry, as it appears at present the only act for which this government can demand redress is for that of kidnapping Aresures when he was that of kidnapping Aresures when he was domiciled upon this side of the border line. In no event can it be expected that Mondragon will be surrendered for trial to the American authority, a special treaty clause intervening to warrant the refusal by Mexico of the surrender of one her citizens.

New York Dry Goods Market. NEW YORK, August 24.—The exports of domestic cottons for the past week have been 5,550 packages, making for the expired portion of the year a total of 161,182, against 145,572 for the same time last year, 109,488 in 1884, and 109,424 in 1881, the largest total in any previous year. With agents the demand has been only moderate, still a good volume of business has been reached. The various branches of the jobbing trade are very busy

Postoffice Changes. WASHINGTON, August 24.—The name of the postoffice at Joang, Clay county, Neb., is

changed to Greensburg. The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: A. Hamilton, Blockley, Decatur county, vice William M. Hamitton resigned; T. Rogers, Laurel, Marshall county, vice J. C. Bulford, resigned; John Wagner, Ross, Audubon county, vice W. J. Lancelot, resigned; J. W. Toppung, Rosseau, Monroe county, vice, J. H. Walker, resigned.

Men Eurned in Mines. HARRISBURG, Pa., August 24,-Two exlosions of gas occurred at Short Mountain colliery at Lyken yesterday afternoon, which burned twenty men seriously. No deaths have yet occurred. The explosions were caused by lighting a lamp in the air hole.

Gone Back to Erin. NEW YORK, August 24 .- O'Brien. Deasey and Redmond, comprising the delegates from Ireland to the Chicago convention of the Irish National league, left for Europe on the steamer Wisconsin this noon.

Kirkwood Accepts IOWA CITY, August 24 .- The Daily Republean this evening will print the name of Samuel J. Kirkwood and authoritatively announce that he will accept the nomination for congress tendered him at Davenport.

BLAINE OPENS THE FIGHT.

The Maine Statesman Delivers the First

Address of the Campaign. GREAT SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

Bayard Denounced For His Action in the Cutting Case-Questions of Tariff, Labor and Fisherics Tonehed On.

National Issues Discussed.

LAKE SEBAGO, Me., August 24. - James G. Blaine arrived here from Bar Harbor this morning to deliver the opening address of the campaign at the republican mass meeting held here. His speech in substance was as

Fellow Citizens: A new administration of the national government is usually unvexed in its first year except by the importunities and the disappointments of its own supporters. The people at large give small heed for the time to public affairs and the discussion of political issues is left as a somewhat perfunctory task to opposing partisans in congress. This period of popular inaction is thus not only advantageous for rest, but it prepares those who are the ultimate arbiters in all matters of public concern to give patient hearing to fair argument when the time Fellow Citizens: A new administration of hearing to fair argument when the time arrives for popular discussion. Have the old differences between the re-

publican and democratic organizations been adjusted, or have they grown more painable and more pronounced? Are the questions over which the republicans and the democrafs have waged a long contest to be now abandoned? Is lingation in the court of pub-lic opinion to be discontinued and a settle-ment effected by entering "neither party" on the people's docket? Or, on the other hand, do the American people just now begin to see with clearer vision the aims and intentions, the methods and the measures of each party, and are they waking to a new and more earnest struggle over politics that are irreconcilable, over measures that are in-herently and inevitably in conflict? Let us inquire of these things in a spirit of candor! THE TARIFF POLICY.

It is in the first place especially worthy of observation that in the history of industrial questions no party in time of peace has ever been more united in support of a policy than is the republican in support of a protective tariff to-day. At the late session of congress a measure known as the Morrison tariff bili, designed to first weaken and ultimately destroy the protective policy, was resisted by so compact an organization of the republican members that a single vote from New York and two or three votes from Minnesota were all that broke the absolute unanimity of the all that broke the absolute unanimity of the

On the other hand, the vast majority of the

On the other hand, the vast majority of the democratic members supported the free trade side of the question; but a small minority, uniting with the republicans, found themselves able to defeat the measure.

These leading facts indicate that the policy of protection versus free trade is an issue shaped and determined no longer by sectional preference—but has become general and national—affording a distinct, well marked line of division between the republican and democratic parties.

lican and democratic parties.

The hostility of the democratic party to protection has entailed upon the country a vast loss and has in many ways obstructed the progress and development of certain sections. Since the financial panic of 1873 and the contemporaneous solidineation of the southern vote, the democratic party has, with the exception of a single congress, held control of the house of representatives. The power to originate revenue bills has been exclusively in their hands and they have used it to the confusion, the detriment, in many instances to the destruction of new enterprises throughout the union. Confidence once shaken is hard to restore, and the schemes of improvement which have been abandoned within the past ten years on account of the uncertainty of our revenue laws constantly menaced by the democratic party in congress would have caused prosperity and happiness in many communities which have The democratic party is constantly using the comparative duliness in business, which the comparative dufiness in business, which their own course in congress for twelve years has largely developed, as an argument against the policy of protection. But it is worth while to compare the condition of the country in this year of grace with its condition the year before the republicans succeeded in enacting their first protective tariff. In the nine states which still do the larger amount of manufacturing for the country, and which did it nearly all a quarter of a century ago, it is interesting and instructive to compare their financial conditions at the beginning of 1861 and at the beginning of 1863. The states referred to are the six of New Eng-The states referred to are the six of New England with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1861 the country presented a condition brought about by nearly sented a condition orongit about by hearly an entire generation of free trade, and the argregate amount which the people had ac-cumulated in their savings banks during that long period was less than one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. In the same states on the first day of January, 1886, the states on the first day of January, 1886, the aggregate amount in the savings banks was over one thousand and twenty millions of dollars. The difference in the amount of savings in Maine for the two periods show that in January, 1861, the people had less than a million and a half in bank, while in January 1881 the month bud over thirty six

January, 1886, the people had over 'thirty-six millions in bank. During this period it must be remembered buring this period it must be remembered that the increase of population in the nine states has been about 35 per cent., while the increase of deposits in savings banks has been at the rate of 800 per cent.

It must be remembered that 75 per cent, of this vast sum belongs to the wage-workers. The vast number of depositors may be inferred from the fact that in Maine, where the expressive population is less than 700 000, the

aggregate population is less than 700,000, the \$36,000,000 of deposits are divided between 110,000 persons, showling that about one in six of the total population is a depositor, and that the average to each is about three hundred

and twenty dollars.

The figures with walch we are dealing have been commed to the nine states named because in 1861 the manufacturing done in this country was mainly confined to those states, But the thousand millions of savings by the workers within their borders become still more significant, as an economic fact, when we remember that since 1861 the great body we remember that since 1861 the great body of northwestern states under the inspiring influences of a protective tariff have in turn developed an enormous aggregation of manufacturing industries. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, are no longer devoted to agriculture solely, but have a mass of manufacturing industries larger in aggregate value than all the manufactures in all the states of the union on the day Mr. Lincoln was first inaugurated.

And yet another emparison may be made

the states of the union on the day Mr. Lincoln was first inaugurated.

And yet another comparison may be made still more embarrassing to the free trade doctrinaries and more difficult for thein to answer. While the American workmen in nine states, working under a protective tariff, have over a thousand millions of dollars in savings banks, the vastly greater number of working men in England, Iroland, Scotland and Wales, the whole United Kingdom, all working under free trade have less than four hundred millions of dollars in the aggregate, both in savings banks and postal banks. These figures and these dollars are the most persuasive of arguments and the conclusion they teach is so plain that the running man may read.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The leading feature in the industrial field of 1880 and 1880 is the discontent among the men who earn their bread by skilled and unskilled labor. Uneasiness and uncertainty are found on all sides; there are wise aims among many and with not a few there is alm-lessness with its inevitable result of disappointment and discoura rement. The man who could by any prescription remove this discoutent among and who could by any prescription remove this discoutent and at once restore harmony and

appointment and discours rement. The man who could by any prescription remove this discontent and at once restore harmony and happiness, would be philosopher, patriot and statesman. The man who professes to be able to do it will generally prove to be a compound of empiricism and ignorance. But in the end, perhaps by toilsome paths, with many blunders and some wrongs, no one need doubt that sound and just and righteous conclusions will be reached. Perfect freedom to test the virtues and secure the advantage of organization, to exert strong power through combination, are certainly among the common rights of all men under a republican government. Labor associations have the same sanction and the same rights that any form of incorporation may assume—subany form of incorporation may assume-sub-

ject, as all must be, to the condition that the persons and property of others shall be respected. It is well for every citizen of a free government to keep before his eyes and in his thoughts the honored maxim that "the liberty of one man must always end where the rights of another man begin."

In what may be termed the political creed of the various labor organizations I have observed some singular omissions of pertinent and, as I think, controlling lacts—facts which in a spirit of friendship and candor I beg to point out. I read, a lew days since, in a creed put forth by an association of Knights of Labor, in another state, a recital of eighteen distinct ends which they desired to have secured or maintained by national legislation. Among these there was not the slightest mention of a protective tariff. That might have been accidental; or all might have limplied a perfect sense of safety in regard to the continuance of the tariff; or it might have meant that those who proclaimed the creed are indifferent to the fate of protection.

In any event it would be well for the labor organizations to diligently inquire and ascertain how the wages of labor in the United States can be kept above the rate of wages in England, Germany and France on the same articles of manufacture without the intervention of protective duties. With the present cheap modes of interchange and transportation of all commodities, I inquire of these gentlemen how, under the rule of free trade, can wages in the United States be kept above the general standard of European wages? I do not stop for the detail of argument, I only desire to lodge the question in the minds of the millions of American laborers who have it in their power to maintain protection or to inaugurate free trade; who have it in their

desire to lodge the question in the minds of the millions of American laborers who have it in their power to maintain protection or to inaugurate free trade; who have it in their power to uphold the party of protection or the party of free trade.

Another pertentions fact has been omitted—so far as I have observed—from the consideration and judgment of labor organizations. They seem to have taken little or no heed of the existence of more than a million and a half of able bodied laborers in the south, with dark skins, but with expanding intellect, increasing intelligence and growing ambition. While these men were slaves, working in the corn and cotton fields, in the rice swamps and on the sugar plantations in the south, the skilled labor of the northern states felt no competition from them. But since they became freemen there has been a great change in the variety and skill of the labor performed by colored men in the south. The great mass are, of course, still engaged in agricultural work, but thousands and tens of thousands, and in fact hundreds of thousands, have entered and are entering the mechanical and semilmentants itself.

tered and are entering the mechanical and semi-mechanical field.

Of course they are underpaid. They receive far less than has been paid in years past to northern mechanics for similar work. They are able to take no part in making laws for their own, protection and they are grouper.

are able to take no part in making laws for their own protection, and they are consequently and inevitably unable to maintain a fair standard of wages or to receive a fair proportion of their proper earnings.

I do not dwell on this subject at length, though it could easily be presented in aggravating detail. I mention it only to place it before the labor organizations of the north, with this question addressed to them: Do you suppose that you can permanently maintain in the northern states one scale of prices tain in the northern states one scale of prices tain in the northern states one scale of prices when just beyond an imaginary line on the south of us a far different scale of prices is paid for labor? The colored mechanic of the south is not so skillful a workman nor so intelligent a man as you are, but if he will lay brick in a new cotton factory in South Carolina at half the price you are paid, if he will paint and plaster it at the same low rate, he is inevitably erecting an industry which, if the same rate of wages be maintained if the same rate of wages be maintained throughout, will brive you out of business or lead you to the rates of his own poverty.

lead you to the gates of his own poverty.

The situation is, therefore, plainly discernable and demonstrable, viz: First—If the democratic party shall succeed, as they have been annually attempting for twelve years past in destroying the protective tariff, the artisans of the United States will be thrown into direct competition with the highly skilled and miserably paid labor of Europe. Second—If the genocratic party shall be able to hold control of the national government, the colored laborer in the southern states will remain where the southern democrats have placed him politically, subject to the will of the white man, and unable to fix the price or command the value of his labor. The colored man will, therefore, under these The colored man will, therefore, under these conditions and influences, remain a constant quantity in the labor market, receiving inadequate compensation for his own toll, and steadily crowding down the compensation of white labor, if not to his own level yet far be-

low its just and adequate standard.

At every turn, therefore, whether it be in exposing the white American laborer to the danger of European competition by destroying the protective tarif, or whether it be in reducing the wages of the white man by unfairly making the colored laborer his fatal competitor, in all the fields of toil the democratic party north and south appears as the enemy of every interest of the American workmen. With that party placed in full power and with all its measures achieved, the wages of the American laborer will fall as certainly as effect follows cause.

THE FISHERY QUESTION. danger of European competition by destroy

THE FISHERY QUESTION.
The fishery dispute between the United States and Great Britain has passed through many singular phases in the last seventy years, but never before, I think, was it sur-rounded with such extraordinary circumstances as we find existing at this moment.
On the 31st day of January, 1885, several
months before the fishing season of that year
began, President Arthur issued a proclama-

tion giving notice to the people that the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington (1871) had, according to the conditions of the treaty, been formally terminated. This termination of the treaty had been decreed by an overwhelming vote of both branches f congress and was now made final and effective by the president's proclamation. This course had been earnestly desired by the American fishermen, was fully understood by them and was completed without protest from a single citizen of the United

Five weeks after President Arthur's proclanation was issued his term closed, and with the new administration Mr. Bayard became secretary of state. In three or four days after he had been installed in office the British minister. Hon. Sackville West, submitted a proposition to continue the reciprocal fishing arrangements until January 1, 1886. After a brief correspondence Mr. Bayard accepted the offer. In other words, Mr. West and Mr. Bayard made a tracellar Mr. West and Mr. Bayard made a treaty of their own by which American isherinen were to be allowed to fish in British waters six mouths longer, and British lishermen should freely fish in American waters for the same It would certainly be apart from my desire

to pass any personal criticism upon the presi-dent, of whom I wish at all times to speak in terms of respect, but, viewing this as a pubic question and speaking only with the free done of a private citizen, I must express my be that this transaction was throughout most extraordinary and unprecedented. It was extraordinary and unprecedented and altogether beyond his proper power for a secretary of state in the recess of congress to secretary of state in the recess of congress to revive any part of a treaty which congress had expressly terminated; it was extraordinary for a secretary of state to begin negotiations for the renewal of a treaty which every department of government had just united in annulling; it was extraordinary for a secretary of state to enter into a trade with a foreign minister for a present benefit to be paid for by the future action of the government, and most of all was it extraordinary that a pledge should be given to a foreign government that the president of the United States should in the future—more than a half year distant—make a specific more than a half year distant—make a specific recommendation, on a specific subject, it specific words to the congress of the United States. That pledge was given and was held States. That pledge was given and was held in the British foreign office in London, and it took from the president all the power of reconsideration which the lapse of time and the change of circumstances might suggest and impose. It robbed the president pro hac vice of his liberty as an executive. He was no longer free to interest in his annual mes-sage of December what might then seem ex-pedient on the question of the fisheries, but was under honorable obligations to insert word for word, letter for letter, the exact recommendation which the secretary of state in the preceding month of June had promised and pledged to the British ministry.

Congress could not be induced to concur in
the president's recommendation for an inter-

national commission on the fisheries, and so the scheme for which Mr. Bayard and Mr. West had made such extraordina y prepara-tions came to naught. As soon as it became evident that congress would not accept the proposal for a new com-mission, the government of the Dominion of

Canada with the presumed approval of the

Imperial government, began a series of out-

rages upon American fishing vessels and fishing crews—seeking in every way to de-stroy their business and to deprive them of

stroy their business and to deprive them of their fishing rights. Their course continues to this day and is adopted by the Canadlan government with the deliberate intention and obvious expectation of forcing concessions from this government.

The humiliation of our situation has been grathifously increased by the vote of a majority of the democratic party in the house of representatives to throw open the markets of the United States to British and Canadlan ishermen, without duty or charge and with of the United States to British and Canadian usbernmen, without duty or charge and widthout seening to American isbernmen the right to ush in British and Canadian waters. This is an act of such unaccountable, rancorous hostility to the fishing interests of New England that it is difficult even to comprehend its motive. John Randolph so hated the wool tariff that he felt like walking a mile to kick a sheep. Do the northern democrats feel such a determined hostility to the fishermen of New England that they would sacrince a great national interest in order to inflict a blow upon them?

inflet a blow upon them?

BELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Another international trouble has increased our sense of chagrin and humiliation. In contrast with our patient endurance of Canadian outrage towards American fishermen, we have made an unnecessary and undignified display of insolence and bravado towards Mexico. There is no adequate cause for the demonstration. I do not stop at this point to narrate the precise facts attending the imprisonment of Mr. Cutting. I know that we cannot without loss of character for honor and chivalry begin our negotiations with threats of war. I maintain that when the United States agreed to accept arbitration as the means of adjusting our grave difficulties with England we came under bonds to the public opinion of the world to offer arbitration to any weaker power as the means of settling difficulties in all cases where we cannot adjust them by direct negotiations. where we cannot adjust them by direct ne-gotiation. If we are not willing to accept that conclusion we place ourselves in the dis-reputable attitude of accepting arbitration

reputable attitude of accepting arbitration with a strong power and resorting to force with a weak power. I am sure no American citizen of self-respect desires to see his country subjected to that degradation. For the United States to attack Mexico without giving her an opportunity to be heard before an impartial tribunal of arbitration would be for a great nation of unlimited power to put herself to open shame before the world.

There could not, fellow-citizens, in my judgment, be a more deplorable event than a war between the United States and any other republic of America. The United States must be regarded as the elder sister in that family of commonwealths. Even in the day of our weakness we gave aid and comfort to them in their struggle for independence, and let us not fail now to cultivate friendly and intimate relations with them. Refraining from war ourselves we shall gain the integral of the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure. Refraining from war ourselves we shall gain the influence that will enable us to prevent war among them, so that peace shall be as-sured and perpetual on this continent, War-in any direction would prove a great calam-ity to the United States, but war forced on Mexico would be a crime, marked in an es-necial degree by cruelty.

Mexico would be a crime, marked in an especial degree by cruelty.

THIRD PARTY PROHIBITIONISTS.

Referring to the third party movement in Maine, Mr. Blaine concluded as follows:

The supporters of the third party adont as their shibboleth that "the republican party must be killed," and they have secured the co-operation of the democrat, of the freetrader, of the saloon proprietor, of all men who wish to keep six millions of colored people in the south disfranchised and oppressed. It is an insincere coalition, an unhallowed partnership, an unholy alliance. Against it the republican party of Maine presents its uniform support of prohibition, its splendid record of devotion to the protection of American labor, its long and patient effort in behalf of those who are down-trodden and deprived of natural rights. The republican party has always fought its battles single-handed, against great odds, and now with principle untarnished and courage undaunted it will again triumph over the combined force of all its foes. of all its foes.

To Remove the Apaches. WASHINGTON, August 24.-There is no longer any reasonable doubt but that the government has fully decided to permanently remove from the territory of Arizona those embers of the Chiricahua and Warm Spring bands of Apaches now on San Carlos reservation. The only important question now is said to be where they shall be located. It is stated that the detention at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., of Chief Chatto and his dozen companions who were returning to their reservation from a visit to Washington, and who, as well as Geromino and his band or renegades, belong to the Chiricahuas, was ordered, as a precaution against their anticipated bitter opposition to the scheme of removal. It is also stated that the presiof removal. It is also stated that the president has given his willing consent to the change, and has placed the details in the hands of Secretary Lawar and General Sheridan, and that he warmly approves of the vigorous policy of General Mfles. The peace of the southwest demands that the hostiles should be pursued until captured or exterminated, and Geronimo, when cap-tured should be punished as other perpe-

trators of high crimes are punished. The Olcomargarine Stamp. WASHINGTON, August 24.-Work upon the nodels for the oleomargarine tax stamp has been delayed by the absence of the assistant superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing, and they will not be ready for several days. The design is said to be simseveral days. The design is said to be simply a built trampling a serpent underfoot in the center, while around the margin are the words "oleomargarine" and "internal revenue," the demonination of the stamp being indicated in the corners. There will be three varieties of stamps needed in order to operate the oleomargarine law—one kind for retailing, another for wholesale dealers, and a third for manufacturers. These will be made of several denominations and conbe made of several denominations, and cou-pons will be attached in order to make any ntermediate numbers recuired.

Wisconsin Breeders' Meeting. MILWAUKEE, August 24,-Excellent time was made at the opening of the annual meeting of the Wisconsin horse breeders' association at Cold Spring park to-day. The track was a trifle heavy but in good condition, and the weather perfect. First Call won the 2:26 trotting race, taking the three last heats, Mary Sprague coming in first in the first two heats and making the exceptionally good time of 2:21 in the first; Frank McClure third, Sorrel Red fourth. In the 2:35 class, trotting, Opal won in three straight heats, with Mattle D. second, Calylna Sprague third, David R. fourth, Best time, 2:28%.

National Capital Notes. Washington, August 24.-Judge Durham first comptroller of the currency, is confined to his home by sickness.

Commodore Walker, acting secretary of the navy, is very ill with high fever. The treasury department is informed that Special Agent A. M. Barney died at New York to-day. Mr. Barney was a gallant soldier and rose to the rank of brevet brigadier general during the war. He was in the service of the treasury department more than twenty years.

A Texas Hall Storm GALVESTON, Tex., August 24 .- A specia to the News from San Antonio says: "About 3 o'clock this evening a funnel shaped cloud

made its appearance in the northwest, and in a few seconds swept diagonally across the city. The storm lasted about lifty minutes and it was accompanied by heavy hall, the size of marbles. A number of buildings were badly damaged. Bogus Butter Bosses. CHICAGO, August 24.—Of the twenty-five members of the National Butterine and Oleomargarine association sixteen were in attendance at the meeting to-day. The bill taxing oleomargarine was denounced as an outrage. It was decided to test the validity

force it. Won't Join the Pool. St. PAUL, August 24.-Traffic Manager Hanley, of the Minnesota & Northwestern, has written Commissioner Faithorn, of the Northwestern freight association, that his road will not join the association until the

milling in transit system is abolished.

of the law should an attempt be made to en-

FIRST BIG CAMPAIGN GUN

Republican State Convention in Iowa Opens To-Day.

MANY WHEEL HORSES IN LINE.

Renomination of the Old Ticket Probable-A Key-Note That Will Resecho in the Adironacks

-Courageous Kirkwood.

Forecast of the Day's Work.

DES MOINES, In., August 24 - Special Telegram to the Bee.]-The indications of o-morrow's meeting now point to one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions ever held in the state. The arrivals to-night included Senator Allison, Congressmen Henderson, of Dubuque, and Struble, of Le Mars; Ex-Governor Gear and many of the old leaders of the party. One of the best signs about this year's convention is the large number of old wheel-horses offthe party who are to take part in it. It seems like one of the old-time Iowa conventions and it will include many of the men, who for the last few years have not been very enthusiastic over the republican party, but two years of a democratic administration have warmed up the old fires and turned them toward their first love. There will be no dilletanti tone to Iowa republicanism as it shall be set forth to-morrow. Every republican here has his fighting clothes on, so to speak, and republican enthuslasm runs high. As one of the first republican states to hold a convention this year, the Iowa republicans propose to sound a key-note that will not be mistaken, so the utterances of the platform are likely

to have a very stalwart flavor. Talk with various delegates shows that they generally favor striking straight out from the shoulder, and they intend that the administration, even in the recesses of the Adirondacks, shall know what Iowa republicans think of its work. On the subject of pension vetoe the platform will probably speak very plainly, for lowa republicans have very warm feelings for Union soldiers, 80,000 of whom went from this state to put down the rebellion. On the temperance question no advance ground will be taken. It is generally thought the republican party has given the prohibitionists all the legislation that reason could ask, and if prohibition is ever to be enforced it must be with the laws that have already been given. There will be no fight on this subject and no atwill be no hight on this subject and no attempt will be made to aggravate or alienate the anti-prohibition republicans, who have borne a great deal in the past and yet stayed true to the party. There may be a resolution on the subject of senatorial backpay, referring to the impeachment trial, but if there is it will condemn back-pay and double-pay, and excuse no one who took more than what a strict and high minded construction of the constitution would allow. construction of the constitution would allow. construction of the constitution would allow.

Iowa republicans are getting on their metile and propose to have no more strife or dissentions, but bury differences in a fight against a common foe, so the convention promises to be unusually harmonious. The only possible bone of contention is the question of admitting the Anderson delegates from Fremont county. Indications point to the nomination or Beardsley as auditor, though Lyons and Peck crowd close on his beels. All the other state officers will probably be renomiother state officers will probably be renomi-

Grand Old Man Kirkwood. DES MOINES, Ia., August 24.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. !- Much delight is felt that ex-Governor Kirkwood has accepted the republican nomination for congress in the Second district. No sympathy is felt for the fusionists, who, in order to down Hayes, the pet of the saloons, would support O'Meara, a total abstinence man but a democrat. Retotal abstinence man but a democrat. Republicans here all say that Kirkwood has done the noble act of his life in agreeing to lead the forlorn hope and carry the republi-can colors in a district with 6,000 democratic majority and a republican defection beside,

The Grant Club Opened.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The opening of the Grant club occurred to-night, and was an occasion of marked enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Senator Allison, Colonel Henderson, Colonel Henburn and others. The Grant club is composed of leading republicans of this city, who have organized a permanent political and social club, to be a continuous center of republican influence and a recruiting point for republican strength.

Will Send Him Back Again. DES MOINES, Ia., August 24.-E. H. Conger, republican representative in congress this (Seventh) district, was renominated by acclamation to-day.

Nebraska and lowa Weather. For Nebraska and Iowa fair weather, slightly warmer.

The Missouri Pacific Lincoln Line: WEEPING WATER, Neb., August 23 .- [Correspondence of the BEE. |-Yesterday the Missouri Pacific was finished and to-morrow trains will be put on between Omaha and Lincoln via Weeping Water.

The contract has been let to Casement & Carlyle to extent the road east and connect

with the Wabash somewhere near Nebraska City, as the Wabash is now building from Shenandoah, Ia. this way. Bogus Butter Rules Perfected.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Collector Stone, of Chicago, and Bates, of the internal revenue bureau, who were charged with the duty of preparing the regulations necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the oleomargarine bill, completed their work to-day. The proposed regulations are full and complete, and were favorably considered by Commissioner Miller. They will be ready for publication in a few days.

A Schooner Wrecked.

HALIFAN, August 24.—The schooner MIIle B was wrecked on Port Monton island yesterday. Captain Downie was killed by the main boom falling upon him, and Benja-min Downie was drowned. The rest of the crew were saved.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood. leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from crysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sar saparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."
"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He tood Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar